25X1

CLASSIFICATION [redacted]

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT [redacted]

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY	East Germany	DATE DISTR.	17 June 1955
SUBJECT	AG Wismut: Object 6 at Auerbach	NO. OF PAGES	16
PLACE ACQUIRED	[redacted]	NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	
DATE OF INFO.	[redacted]	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	25X1

[redacted]

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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[redacted]

Organizational Setup.

1. The Auerbach Object was subordinated to the SDAG Wismut General Management at Siegmar-Schoenau.

The Object management had the following setup:

Object manager
Chief engineer
Planning department
Personnel department
Mine security supervisor
Transportation department
Technical department
Soviet Main Management, located in the former Labor Bureau at the lower Auerbach railroad station.
Housing department

The technical department included the following:

Geological department
Geophysics department
Electromagnetic department
Drilling department
Bunker and crushing department
Water laboratory

The transportation department is in charge of the Ellefeld and Auerbach [redacted]

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STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIB	[redacted]
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI			

2. The mines are organized into three Combines:

Combine 241 consisting of 6 mines at Schneckenstein, and Muldenburg;

Combine 277 consisting of Mines of 277, 320 and "Youth Mine" at Zobes.

Combine 362 consisting of Mines No. 362, 354, and 294.

No. 181 Gottesberg (consisting of 2 mines, one of them presumably used for hoisting and the other for ventilation purposes), No. 254 Bergen (with 2 shafts and 2 pits), and trial pit No. 19 at Zobes/ Altmannsgrund, were not organized into combines.

Object 6 also included:

Auerbach construction department
Mechanical workshop
Compressor service
Water station
Central storage point.

3. The Object had a 12,00[redacted] labor force of which the following distribution was deter[redacted]

Main administration	94 persons
Personnel department	7 "
	1 interpreter
Transportation department	300 persons
Auerbach garage	320 "
Ellefeld garage	370 "
Technical department	270 "
Housing department	70 "
Workshops	400 "
Construction department	500 "
Central storage point	30 "
Combine 241	2,100 "
Combine 277	2,500 "
Combine 362	2,600 "
254 Bergen	300 "
181 Gottesberg	160 "
Trial pit 19	500 "

No details on the number of Soviets employed in the different departments were available.

4. Object 6 includes an ore pulverizer which ~~at present~~ is located at Auerbach railroad station but will be moved to a new building at Friesen and will be situated next to the Object's loading bunker, The latter was already transferred from Auerbach to Grossfriesen.

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It was observed that part of the active rock (Masse) was brought to Object 31 (Ore-washing and crushing plant Lengenfeld) and Object 32 (Tannenbergsthal). Other shipments to Crossen near Zwickau were also mentioned. No details are available.

5. In autumn 1954, some 4,000 workers from Object 1 (Johanngeorgenstadt), Obj[redacted] tra[redacted] hire[redacted]

Combine 241

6. This combine is located some 2-3 kilometers west or southwest of Auerbach.2

German chief mine foreman was Kurt Lewe. [redacted]

Foreman Hans Meine[redacted]

7. Combine 241 includes 4 mines, the Central Mine, May Mine, Schneckenstein Mine and Youth Mine. Th[redacted]ine has at least 5 levels and reached between 2[redacted] quality or[redacted] 25X1

Combine 277

8. [redacted] Oelsnitz - Auerbach highway between the two villages [redacted] and Zobes. The combine includes two main mines and 2 [redacted]. Mine [redacted] was hoiste[redacted] by way of [redacted] mines were built in [redacted]. 4

9. Soviet engineer Osenockek (fnu), [redacted] was manager of the combine as well as manager of Mine 277. 25X1

Personnel manager of the combine was the German Communist Poldi Lorenz, [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] the 4th Revier (section) of Shaft 277 was Gerhard Hopf, [redacted] 25X1

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The management of the combine was located in the building of the savings bank located opposite to Auerbach railroad station.

10. Mine 277 had a labor force of some 1,500 men who worked in three shifts of about 500 men each.

The total labor force of the combine was estimated to be 3,000 to 3,500 men.

11. Norms were fixed according to rock classifications. Class 10 rock represented the hardest rock for which a monthly norm of 11 meters advance was fixed including propping and track laying. The norm for class 8 rock was 15 to 18 meters. One norm-fixing employee was assigned to each mine section. In [redacted]ine 277, ore lodes of up to 15 cm. width were observed. The average width was between 8 and 10 cm. Sporadically, ore po[redacted]

The ore mined was pi[redacted]

12. Mine 277 had 5 levels at the following depths:

1st level	60-70 meters
2nd level	100-110 meters
3rd level	130-140 meters
4th level	160-170 meters
5th level	190-200 meters

At the ore face, work was done with drills and pneumatic picks. In the galleries, the rock was picked up by scrapers and loaded into mine cars. The mine was equipped with two mine cages and a tower.

13. The radiometrist carried a control notebook with numbered sheets. Its sheets showed about the following:

Blasting Record Mine Section 4

No. of stope	314 a
No. of gallery	-
Number of drill holes	8
Number of holes blasted	7
Signature of radiometrist	
Signature of miner	
Signature of second miner	
Contact 1:	
Contact 2:	
Contact 3:	

The lower half of the slip was placed into the ore box, the upper half served as a voucher for the charge used by the blaster. The sheet metal boxes for rich ore measured about [redacted]ad
One box filled with grade-1 ore weighed 60-75 [redacted]ion
to be reported to the foreman and were called [redacted]
facilities were available. They were hoisted to the surface by mine cars.

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In Combine 277, box ore [redacted] hauled to the ore-storage point by 6 to 7-ton trucks.

14. The ore-storage point was situated some 50 meters from the highway behind a low hill. It was a two to three-story building of reinforced concrete measuring some 60 x 20 meters. The building was topped by a wooden superstructure some 3 meters high and 4 meters across. Here the control slip was removed from the box, the ore was re-examined by the radiometrist and its classification readjusted if necessary. Then the slip was returned to the norm-fixing [redacted]

The box ore was shipped by rail from the ore-storage point via Auerbach and Chemnitz toward Dresden.

15. During each of the three daily shifts, some 120 to 150 boxes of ore were extracted from the second level. This ore was estimated to contain 20-25 percent grade-1 ore, 30-35 percent grade-2 ore, and 40-50 percent gr[redacted] available. Poor-[redacted] or with the help [redacted] testing station where the ore was separated according to rock (Masse) and poor-quality ore. The poor-quality ore was dumped from a 4-meter high ramp into trucks and subsequently brought to the Tannenbergsthal processing plant. No estimates as to the amount of poor-quality ore were available. [redacted] however, to make up more than 50 percent of the t[redacted]

16. The second main shaft, No. 365, was sunk in February 1954. By May 1954, the first level had been advanced to a depth of 70 meters. By that time only overburden was removed. It could n[redacted]

17. The two subsidiary shafts 267 and [redacted] hoisting of rock (Masse). Only o[redacted] poor quality [redacted] hoisted through shaft 267.

All mines of the Combine were sunk about 210 meters. The different levels were interconnected. In July/August 1954, new drills were conducted at the 5th level of Mine 277 since apparently yields at this level had become inadequate.

Tannenbergsthal Processing Plant

18. Poor-quality ore from Mine 241 and Mine 277 was brought to the washing plant. After the processing procedure, the ore was trucked to Auerbach railroad station by Soviet drivers and loaded into

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[redacted] 25X1

boxcars. Since the trucks were covered by tarpaulins, it was not possible to ascertain the shape of the containers used for the processed ore, but to judge by the contours seen under the tarpaulins, boxes, not cylindrical containers, were involved. At the washing plant, empty boxes but no cylindrical cardboard or sheet-metal containers were observed. 5

It was not possible to learn the destination of the shipments from Auerbach. The trains left toward the direction of Chemnitz.

19. Ore from the tungsten and tin mine at Muehlleiten was also shipped to the processing plant. It could not be ascertained whether pitchblende or other type ore was delivered.

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1. [redacted] Comment. For list of personnel employed at Object 6, see Annex 5.

2. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of Mine 241, see Annex 1. 25X1

3. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of Combines 277 and 362, see Annex 2.

4. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of Combine 277, see Annex 3.

5. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of the Tannenbergsthal processing plant, see Annex 4. 25X1

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Layout Sketch of Mine 241

Annex 1

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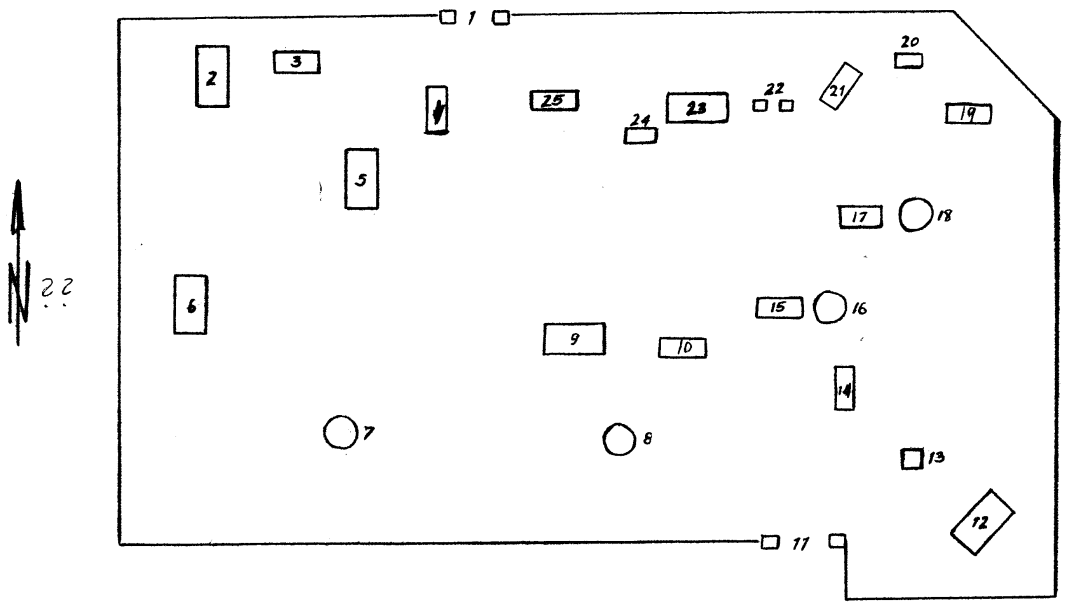
Legend see next page



not to scale

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Layout Sketch of Mine 241

Legend.

1 - Entrance with wooden guard house 4x5 meters

2 - Miner's lamp house, a stone building 50x15 meters

3 - Dayroom for miners, a wooden structure 20x8 meters

4 - Ore-testing station with scales, an open shed 20x8 meters with wooden roof

5 - Dayrooms for [redacted] and police, a two-story stone building 50-60 x 12 meters

6 - Compressor house, a reinforced concrete workshop 60-70 x 30-40 meters

7 - Youth Mine [redacted] for hoisting poor-quality ore and rock ([redacted])

8 - Central Mine [redacted] for hoisting hex ore and poor-quality ore

9 - Blacksmith shop, [redacted]mill, and lumber yard (a wooden structure, partly roofed over)

10 - Main storage point, a wooden shed 30 x 10 meters with a basement

11 - Entrance to the mine with a wooden guard house 4 x 5 meters

12 - Kitchen and mess hall, a stone building 80-100 x 20 meters

13 - Storage of cutter heads, a wooden shed 4 x 6 meters

14 - First-aid station with physician, treatment room, and sickbay. A stone building 30 x 1 2 meters

15 - Machinery building of Schneckenstein Mine, a stone building 15x10 meters

16 - Schneckenstein shaft serving as the descent and ascent shaft for miners

17 - Machinery building of May Mine, a stone building 15 x 10 meters

18 - May shaft [redacted] for hoisting rock ([redacted])

19 - Small compressor house, a stone building, 10 x 6 meters

20 - Soviet guard house, a wooden structure 6 x 4 meters

21 - Storage point for ventilation equipment, a wooden shed 10 x 6 meters

22 - Mechanical workshop, a wooden shed 4 x 5 meters

23 - Administration building, a two-story concrete building, 60 x 15 meters

24 - Small stone building 15 x 5 meters of unknown purpose

25 - Wooden building for mine foremen and gangleaders, 20 x 10 meters

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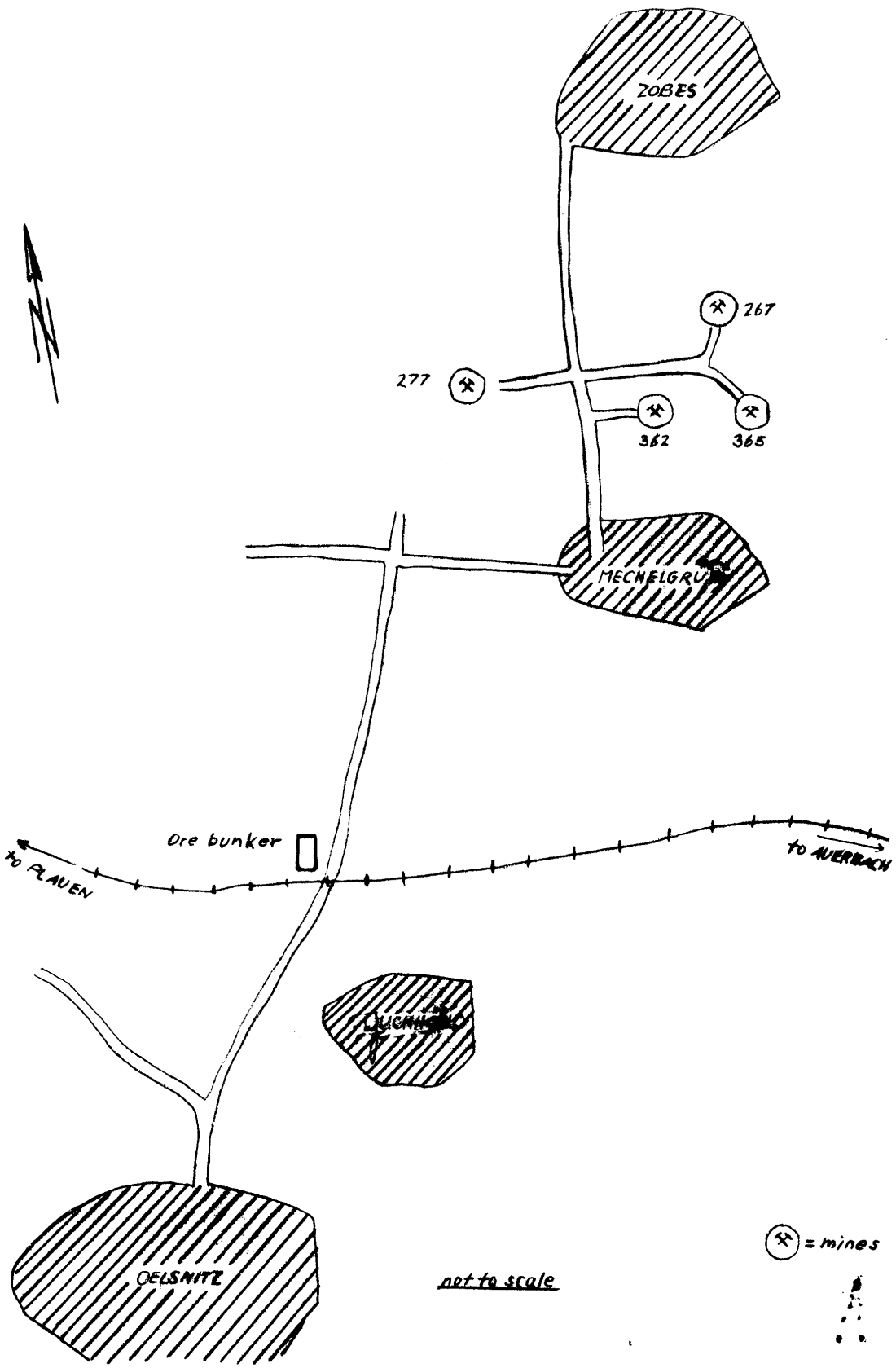
Layout Sketch of Combine 277



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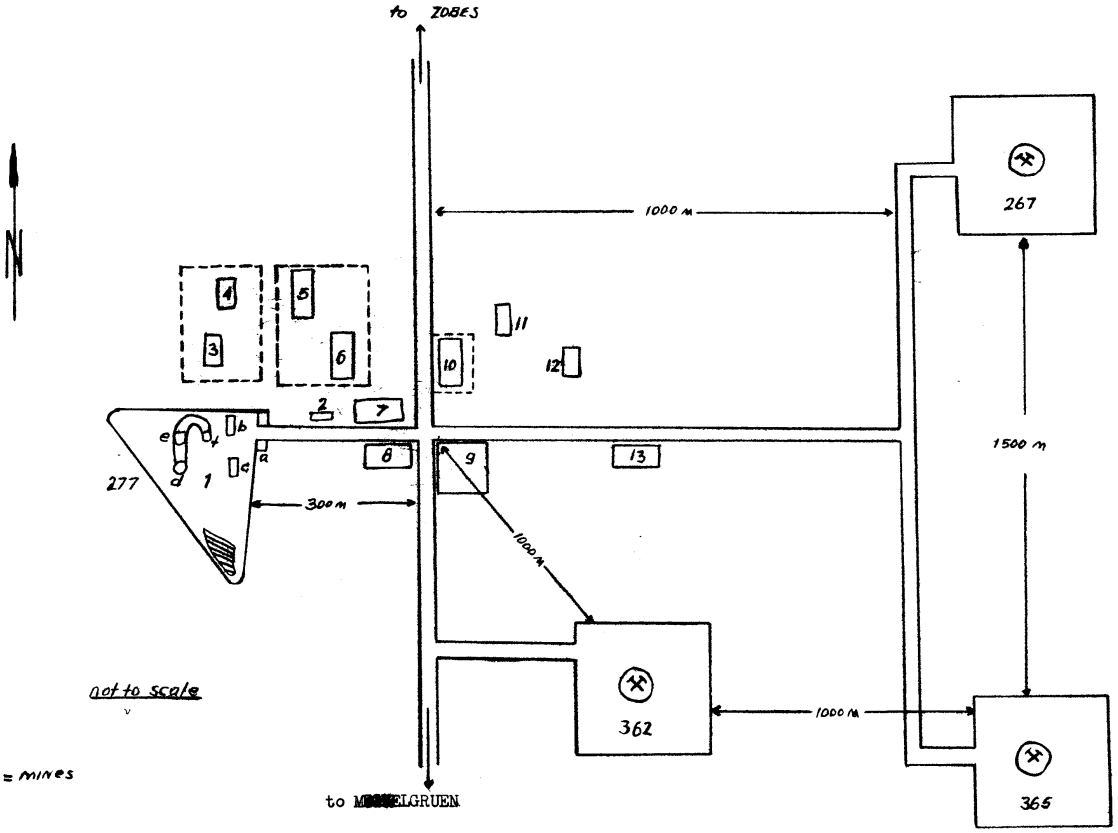
Legend see next page

Annex 3



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Layout Sketch of Combine 277

Legend.

1 - Fenced-in area of Mine 277

a. Guard house at the entrance, with an adjacent small wooden building, 4 x 6 meters, accommodating 2 firemen and a number of water hoses

b. Wooden shed 50-60 x 20 meters, for the storage of materials, drilling machines, drilling rods etc.

c. Wooden shed the same size as b for storage of tools, and housing a repair shop. Radiometrists and samplers are also accommodated there.

d. The mine proper with two mine cages and a tower

e. Testing station for all meterials extracted except box one. A wooden shed 2x3 meters equipped with a measuring set for mine cars.

f. Dumping platform.

2 - Wooden shed 35x12 meters for the storage of cutter heads

3 - Stockroom for work clothing, a single-story wooden structure 40 x 15 meters

4 - Stockroom for tools, picks, axes, hammers, shovels, saws, etc. Same size as 3

5 - Two-story large workshop, stone structure 60x25 meters, housing a large compressor unit

6 - Two-story stone building 60x25 meters, allegedly also housing a compressor unit.

7 - Administration building, a two-story stone building 60x20 meters.

8 - Large miner's lamp stockroom, a stone building 60 x 15-20 meters

9 - Lumber station with carpenter's shop, sawmill, and lumber yard 300 x 600 meters

10 - Large two-story stone building 80x20 meters, with gable roof. This building accommodates a Soviet infantry unit (black-bordered red collar patches with brass numbers on the epaulets) of about 150 men, headed by a captain, and equipped with machine pistols, carbines, pistols. The watch towers were equipped with light machine guns.

11 - [redacted] s, with a gable roof, unit consisting of some ire engines and also served as security police.

12 - Single-story stone building 30x12 meters, accommodating the first-aid station with sickbay, as well as the pay office, and a small training room.

13 - Single-story stone building 80x20 meters, accommodating the kitchen and adjoining mess hall.

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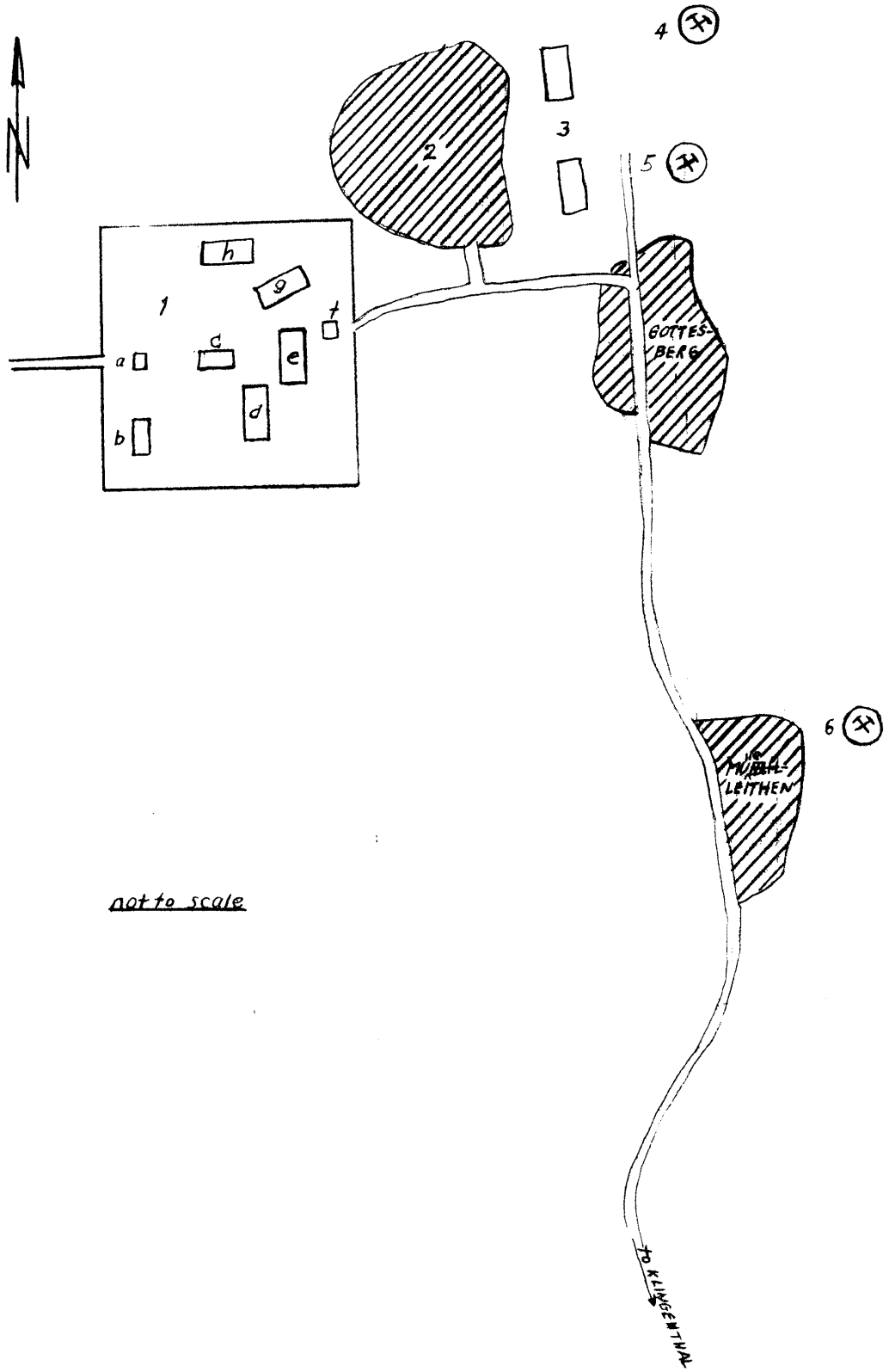
Location Sketch of Ore Washing Plant at Tannenbergsthal



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Location Sketch of Ore-Washing Plant at Tannenbergsthal

Legend.

1 - Tannenbergsthal ore-washing plant

a. Ore-testing station with scales, roofed-over entrance, a wooden building 3 x 6 meters. Two measuring plates ~~1 x 1.5~~. 1 x 1.5 meters attached to four chains are lowered from this roof to the loaded trucks.

b. Soviet billets for some 30 men, a two-story stone building 15-20 x 12 meters, with grated windows

c. Two-storied administration building, a stone structure 40 x 15 meters.

d. Two-story stone building 40 x 15 meters, of unknown purpose.

e. Building similar to d , of unknown purpose.

f. Second ore-testing station, similar to a

g. Two-story stone building 60x20 meters, equipped with a loading ramp at one side, allegedly used for the loading of incoming trucks.

h. Two-story stone building 40x15 meters

2 - SDAG Wismut settlement

3 - Mine administration

4 - "See-Schacht" (Lake mine)

5 - "Wald-Schacht" (Forest mine)

6 - Tungsten and tin mine at Muehlleiten

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List of Personnel

1. Main Administration Siegmar-Schoenau

Chief of Soviet personnel department	Colonel Provinzov (fnu)
German Deputy	Schneider (fnu)

2. Object 6

Soviet manager	unknown
Soviet manager at the personnel department	Timofeyev (fnu)
German deputy	Kurt Mueller,
Soviet chief engineer	Stroizelov (fnu)
German mine security inspector	Langosch (fnu),
German manager of the transportation department	Heinz Bauer.
Manager of the Ellefeld garage	Walter (?) Sepper,
Manager of the Auerbach garage	Kurt Poehland,

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3. Combines and Mines

Combine 241	Robert Heidenfelder,
" "	Willi Doerfler, chief mine foreman,

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Combine 241	Horst Hein,
Combine 277	Kurt Haedeke, mine supervisor
" "	Heinz Laebe, mine supervisor,
Combine 362	Otto Hallebach, chief mine foreman,
" "	Herbert Frank,
Mine 181	Kurt Konrad, chief mine foreman,
Mine 254	Heinz Thiele, supervisor,
Mechanical workshop	Max Schaedel, chief of the drilling rods department,

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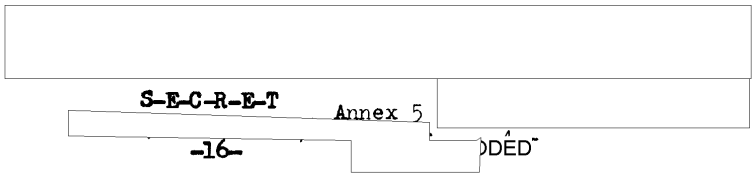

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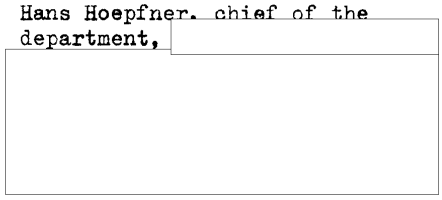
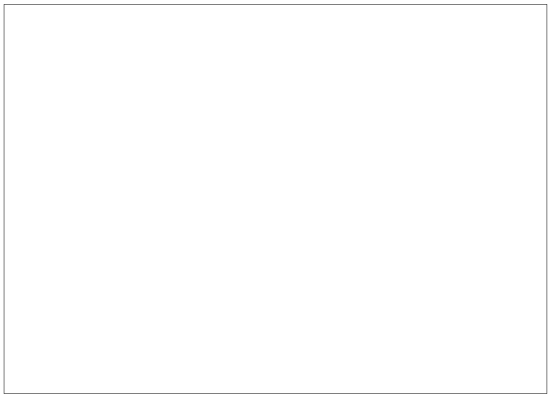
Housing Department

Hans Hoepfner, chief of the department,



Former Soviet chief of the personnel department whom source used to know more intimately

Senior Lieutenant Lyssenko.



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

CD NO. 25X1

COUNTRY East Germany

SUBJECT AG Wismut: Object 6 at Auerbach

DATE DISTR. 17 June 1955

NO. OF PAGES 16

PLACE ACQUIRED

DATE OF INFO.

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW) 25X1

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 25X1

Organizational Setup.

1. The Auerbach Object was subordinated to the SDAG Wismut General Management at Siegmar-Schoenau.

The Object management had the following setup:

- Object manager
- Chief engineer
- Planning department
- Personnel department
- Line security supervisor
- Transportation department
- Technical department
- Soviet Main Management, located in the former Labor Bureau at the lower Auerbach railroad station.
- Housing department

The technical department included the following:

- Geological department
- Geophysics department
- Electromagnetic department
- Drilling department
- Bunker and crushing department
- Water laboratory

The transportation department is in charge of the Ellefeld and Auerbach garages.[1]

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CLASSIFICATION

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ARMY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI				AEC	X	OSI Ev	X		

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2. The mines are organized into three Combines:

Combine 241	consisting of 6 mines at Schneckenstein, and Muldenburg;
Combine 277	consisting of Mines of 277, 320 and "Youth Mine" at Zobes.
Combine 362	consisting of Mines No. 362, 354, and 294.

No. 181 Gottesberg (consisting of 2 mines, one of them presumably used for hoisting and the other for ventilation purposes), No. 254 Bergen (with 2 shafts and 2 pits), and trial pit No. 19 at Zobes/ Altmannsgruen, were not organized into combines.

Object 6 also included:

Auerbach construction department
Mechanical workshop
Compressor service
Water station
Central storage point.

3. The Object had a 12,000-man labor force of which the following distribution was determined:

Main administration	94 persons
Personnel department	7 "
	1 interpreter
Transportation department	300 persons
Auerbach garage	320 "
Ellefeld garage	370 "
Technical department	270 "
Housing department	75 "
Workshops	400 "
Construction department	500 "
Central storage point	30 "
Combine 241	2,100 "
Combine 277	2,500 "
Combine 362	2,600 "
254 Bergen	300 "
181 Gottesberg	160 "
Trial pit 19	500 "

No details on the number of Soviets employed in the different departments were available.

4. Object 6 includes an ore pulverizer which is located at Auerbach railroad station but will be moved to a new building at Friesen and will be situated next to the Object's loading bunker. The latter was already transferred from Auerbach to Grossfriesen.

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It was observed that part of the active rock (Masse) was brought to Object 31 (ore-washing and crushing plant Lengenfeld) and Object 32 (Tannenbergathal). Other shipments to Crossen near Zwickau were also mentioned. No details are available.

5. In autumn 1954, some 4,000 workers from Object 1 (Johanngeorgenstadt), Object 90 (Gera), and Object 96 (Freital near Dresden) were transferred to Object 6. Except for specialists, no new employees were hired after December 1954.

Combine 241

6. This combine is located some 2-3 kilometers west or southwest of Auerbach.2

German chief mine foreman was Kurt Lewe.

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Foreman Hans Meinel

7. Combine 241 includes 4 mines, the Central Mine, May Mine, Schneckenstein Mine and Youth Mine. The combine has at least 5 levels and reaches between 200 and 250 meters in depth. Rox ore and most of the poor-quality ore was hoisted by way of the Central Mine. The remainder of poor quality ore and rock (Masse) were hoisted by way of the Youth Mine shaft. The May shaft was used exclusively for hoisting rock (Masse); Schneckenstein shaft served as the descent and ascent shaft for the miners. In April 1954, poor-quality ore from Mine 241 was trucked to Tannenbergsthal for further processing.

Combine 277

8. This combine is named after its main mine, No 277, sometimes referred to as Zobes after the nearby locality of Zobes.3 The combine is located north-northeast of Oelsnitz, the shafts are located on either side of the Oelsnitz - Auerbach highway between the two villages Mechelgruen and Zobes. The combine includes two main mines and 2 subsidiary mines. Mine 277 was sunk in 1951. The other main mine, No 365, was sunk in early 1954. Most of the rock yielded by the two subsidiary mines, 267 and 362, was hoisted by way of main mine shaft, 277. Both these subsidiary mines were built in 1952/53. 4

9. Soviet engineer Osenochek (fnu), was manager of the combine as well as manager of Mine 277.

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Personnel manager of the combine was the German Communist Poldi Lorenz.

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Foreman of the 4th Revier (section) of Shaft 277 was Gerhard Hopf.

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[redacted]

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The management of the combine was located in the building of the savings bank located opposite to Auerbach railroad station.

10. Mine 277 had a labor force of some 1,500 men who worked in three shifts of about 500 men each.

The total labor force of the combine was estimated to be 3,000 to 3,500 men.

11. Norms were fixed according to rock classifications. Class 10 rock represented the hardest rock for which a monthly norm of 11 meters advance was fixed including propping and track laying. The norm for class 8 rock was 15 to 18 meters. One norm-fixing employee was assigned to each mine section. In Mine 277, ore lodes of up to 15 cm width were observed. The average width was between 8 and 10 cm. Sporadically, ore pockets of up to 20 cm were found.

The ore mined was pitchblende which was black with a dull surface.

12. Mine 277 had 5 levels at the following depths:

1st level	60-70 meters
2nd level	100-110 meters
3rd level	130-140 meters
4th level	160-170 meters
5th level	190-200 meters

At the ore face, work was done with drills and pneumatic picks. In the galleries, the rock was picked up by scrapers and loaded into mine cars. The mine was equipped with two mine cages and a tower.

13. The radiometrist carried a control notebook with numbered sheets. Its sheets showed about the following:

Blasting Record Mine Section 4

No. of stope	314 a
No. of gallery	-
Number of drill holes	8
Number of holes blasted	7
Signature of radiometrist	
Signature of miner	
Signature of second miner	
Contact 1:	
Contact 2:	
Contact 3:	

The lower half of the slip was placed into the ore box, the upper half served as a voucher for the charge used by the blaster. The sheet metal boxes for rich ore measured about 50x30x30 cms. One box filled with grade-1 ore weighed 60-75 kg. Filled boxes had to be reported to the foreman and were called for if transportation facilities were available. They were hoisted to the surface by mine cars.

[redacted]

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In Combine 277, box ore was hauled to the ore-storage point by 6 to 7-ton trucks.

14. The ore-storage point was situated some 50 meters from the highway behind a low hill. It was a two to three-story building of reinforced concrete measuring some 60 x 20 meters. The building was topped by a wooden superstructure some 3 meters high and 4 meters across. Here the control slip was removed from the box, the ore was re-examined by the radiometrist and its classification readjusted if necessary. Then the slip was returned to the norm-fixing employee of the mine section involved for determination of the bonus. The bonus was divided as follows: 97 percent to the labor gang, 2 percent to the radiometrist, and 1 percent to the foreman.

The box ore was shipped by rail from the ore-storage point via Auerbach and Chemnitz toward Dresden.

15. During each of the three daily shifts, some 120 to 150 boxes of ore were extracted from the second level. This ore was estimated to contain 20-25 percent grade-1 ore, 30-35 percent grade-2 ore, and 40-50 percent grade-3 ore. No information on the total output was available. Poor-quality ore was loaded on the mine cars by hand or with the help of the scraper. The cars had to pass through the testing station where the ore was separated according to rock (Masse) and poor-quality ore. The poor-quality ore was dumped from a 4-meter high ramp into trucks and subsequently brought to the Tannenbergsthal processing plant. No estimates as to the amount of poor-quality ore were available. It was believed, however, to make up more than 50 percent of the total output.

16. The second main shaft, No. 365, was sunk in February 1954. By May 1954, the first level had been advanced to a depth of 70 meters. By that time only overburden was removed. It could not be ascertained whether or not ore was extracted from mine 365 by 10 January 1955.

17. The two subsidiary shafts 267 and 362 were used exclusively for the hoisting of rock (Masse). Only occasionally was poor quality ore hoisted through shaft 267.

All mines of the Combine were sunk about 210 meters. The different levels were interconnected. In July/August 1954, new drills were conducted at the 5th level of Mine 277 since apparently yields at this level had become inadequate.

Tannenbergsthal Processing Plant

18. Poor-quality ore from Mine 241 and Mine 277 was brought to the washing plant. After the processing procedure, the ore was trucked to Auerbach railroad station by Soviet drivers and loaded into

25X1

[redacted] 25X1

boxcars. Since the trucks were covered by tarpaulins, it was not possible to ascertain the shape of the containers used for the processed ore, but to judge by the contours seen under the tarpaulins, boxes, not cylindrical containers, were involved. At the washing plant, empty boxes but no cylindrical cardboard or sheet-metal containers were observed. 5

It was not possible to learn the destination of the shipments from Auerbach. The trains left toward the direction of Chemnitz.

19. Ore from the tungsten and tin mine at Muehlleiten was also shipped to the processing plant. It could not be ascertained whether pitchblende or other type ore was delivered. 25X1

1. [redacted] Comment. For list of personnel employed at Object 6, see Annex 5.

2. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of Mine 241, see Annex 1.

3. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of Combines 277 and 362, see Annex 2.

4. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of Combine 277, see Annex 3.

5. [redacted] Comment. For layout sketch of the Tannenbergsthal processing plant, see Annex 4. 25X1

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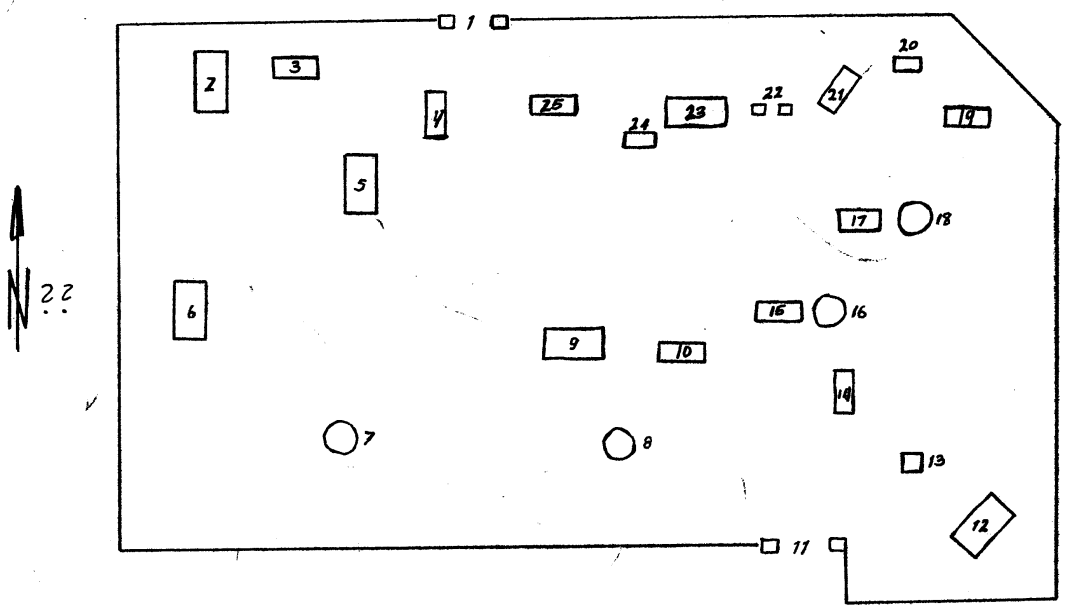
Layout Sketch of Mine 241

Annex 1

Legend see next page



not to scale

SECRET

25X1

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Layout Sketch of Mine 241

Legend.

1 - Entrance with wooden guard house 4x5 meters

2 - Miner's lamp house, a stone building 50x15 meters

3 - Dayroom for miners, a wooden structure 20x8 meters

4 - Ore-testing station with scales, an open shed 20x8 meters with wooden roof

5 - Dayrooms for firemen and police, a two-story stone building 50-60 x 12 meters

6 - Compressor house, a reinforced concrete workshop 60-70 x 30-40 meters

7 - Youth Mine used for hoisting poor-quality ore and rock (Masse)

8 - Central Mine used for hoisting box ore and poor-quality ore

9 - Blacksmith shop, sawmill, and lumber yard (a wooden structure, partly roofed over)

10 - Main storage point, a wooden shed 30 x 10 meters with a basement

11 - Entrance to the mine with a wooden guard house 4 x 5 meters

12 - Kitchen and mess hall, a stone building 80-100 x 20 meters

13 - Storage of cutter heads, a wooden shed 4 x 6 meters

14 - First-aid station with physician, treatment room, and sickbay. A stone building 30 x 1 2 meters

15 - Machinery building of Schneckenstein Mine, a stone building 15x10 meters

16 - Schneckenstein shaft serving as the descent and ascent shaft for miners

17 - Machinery building of May Mine, a stone building 15 x 10 meters

18 - May shaft used for hoisting rock (Masse)

19 - Small compressor house, a stone building, 10 x 6 meters

20 - Soviet guard house, a wooden structure 6 x 4 meters

21 - Storage point for ventilation equipment, a wooden shed 10 x 6 meters

22 - Mechanical workshop, a wooden shed 4 x 5 meters

23 - Administration building, a two-story concrete building, 60 x 15 meters

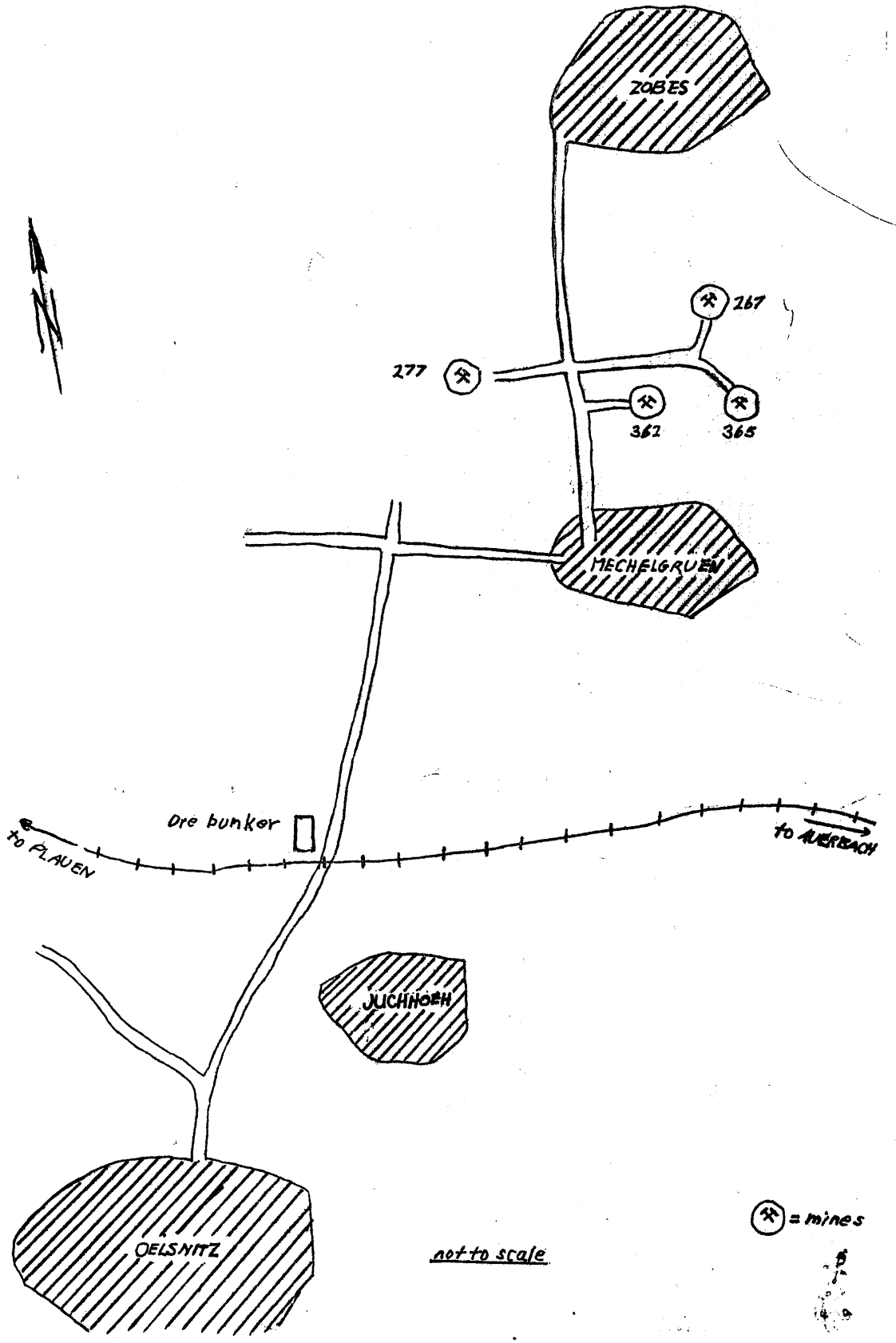
24 - Small stone building 15 x 5 meters of unknown purpose

25 - Wooden building for mine foremen and gangleaders, 20 x 10 meters

Annex 2

25X1 25X1

Layout Sketch of Combine 277



S-E-C-R-E-T

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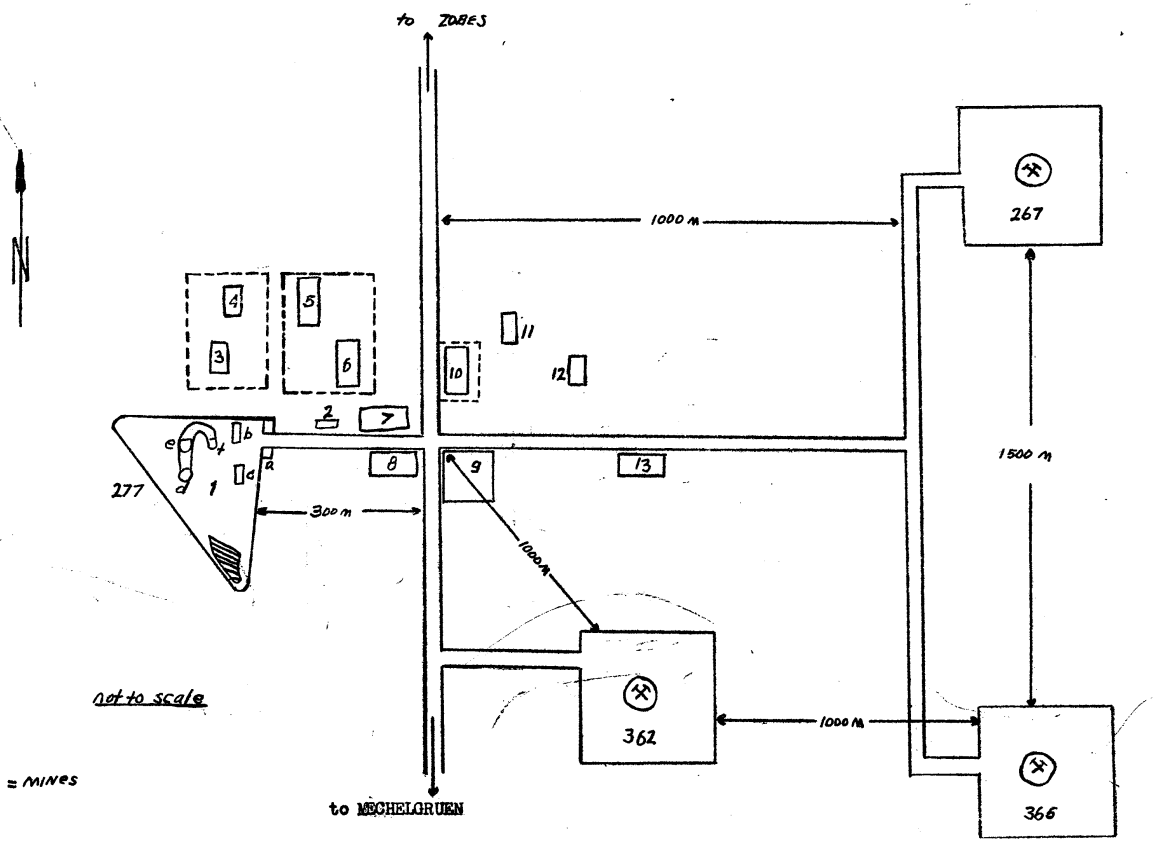
Legend see next page

Annex 3

25X1



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Annex 3 to

Layout Sketch of Combine 277

25X1

Legend.

1 - Fenced-in area of Mine 277

a. Guard house at the entrance, with an adjacent small wooden building, 4 x 6 meters, accommodating 2 firemen and a number of water hoses

b. Wooden shed 50-60 x 20 meters, for the storage of materials, drilling machines, drilling rods etc.

c. Wooden shed the same size as b for storage of tools, and housing a repair shop. Radiometrists and samplers are also accommodated there.

d. The mine proper with two mine cages and a tower

e. Testing station for all meterials extracted except box ore. A wooden shed 2x3 meters equipped with a measuring set for mine cars.

f. Dumping platform.

2 - Wooden shed 35x12 meters for the storage of cutter heads

3 - Stockroom for work clothing, a single-story wooden structure 40 x 15 meters

4 - Stockroom for tools, picks, axes, hammers, shovels, saws, etc. Same size as 3

5 - Two-story large workshop, stone structure 60x25 meters, housing a large compressor unit

6 - Two-story stone building 60x25 meters, allegedly also housing a compressor unit.

7 - Administration building, a two-story stone building 60x20 meters.

8 - Large miner's lamp stockroom, a stone building 60 x 15-20 meters

9 - Lumber station with carpenter's shop, sawmill, and lumber yard 300 x 600 meters

10 - Large two-story stone building 80x20 meters, with gable roof. This building accommodates a Soviet infantry unit (black-bordered red collar patches with brass numbers on the epaulets) of about 150 men, headed by a captain, and equipped with machine pistols, carbines, pistols. The watch towers were equipped with light machine guns.

11 - Two-story stone building 60x20 meters, with a gable roof, accommodating the fire brigade. This unit consisting of some 60 men was equipped with two motor fire engines and also served as security police.

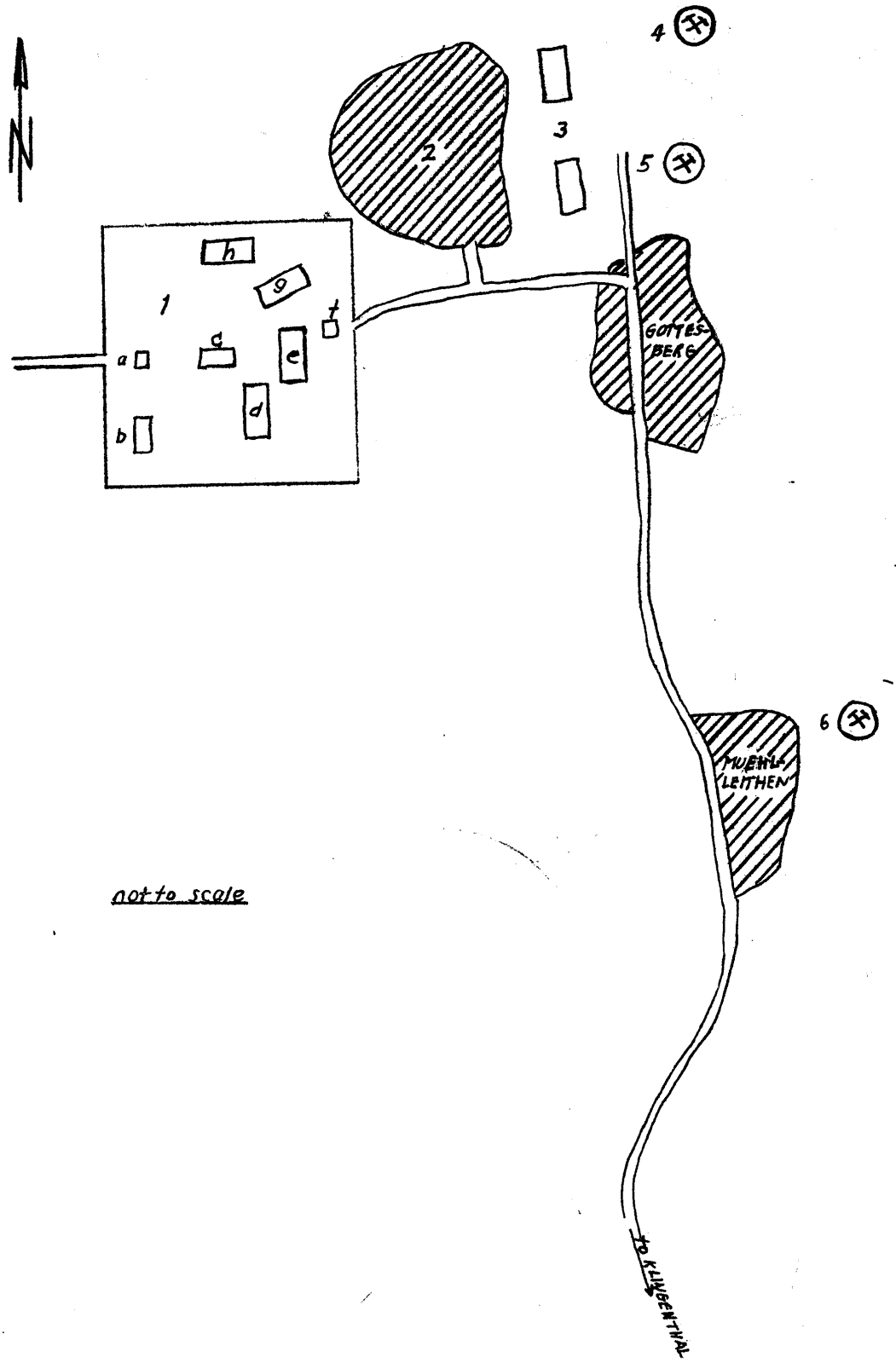
12 - Single-story stone building 30x12 meters, accommodating the first-aid station with sickbay, as well as the pay office, and a small training room.

13 - Single-story stone building 80x20 meters, accommodating the kitchen and adjoining mess hall.

S-E-C-R-E-T

25X1

Location Sketch of Ore Washing Plant at Tannenbergsthal



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Location Sketch of Ore-Washing Plant at Tannenbergsthal

Legend.

1 - Tannenbergsthal ore-washing plant

a. Ore-testing station with scales, roofed-over entrance, a wooden building 3 x 6 meters. Two measuring plates 1 x 1.5 meters attached to four chains are lowered from this roof to the loaded trucks.

b. Soviet billets for some 30 men, a two-story stone building 15-20 x 12 meters, with grated windows

c. Two-storied administration building, a stone structure 40 x 15 meters.

d. Two-story stone building 40 x 15 meters, of unknown purpose.

e. Building similar to d , of unknown purpose.

f. Second ore-testing station, similar to a

g. Two-story stone building 60x20 meters, equipped with a loading ramp at one side, allegedly used for the loading of incoming trucks.

h. Two-story stone building 40x15 meters

2 - SDAG Wismut settlement

3 - Mine administration

4 - "See-Schacht" (Lake mine)

5 - "Wald-Schacht" (Forest mine)

6 - Tungsten and tin mine at Muehlleiten

25X1

Annex

25X1

List of Personnel

1. Main Administration Siegmar-Schoenau

Chief of Soviet personnel department	Colonel Provinzov (fnu)
German Deputy	Schneider (fnu)

2. Object 6

Soviet manager	unknown
Soviet manager at the personnel department	Timofeyev (fnu)
German deputy	Kurt Mueller, 25X1
Soviet chief engineer	Stroizelov (fnu)
German mine security inspector	Langosch (fnu),
German manager of the transportation department	Heinz Bauer,
Manager of the Ellefeld garage	Walter (?) Sepper,
Manager of the Auerbach garage	Kurt Poehland.

3. Combines and Mines

Combine 241	Robert Heidenfelder, 25X1
" "	Willi Doerfler, chief mine foreman,

25X1

25X1

25X1

Combine 241	Horst Hein,
Combine 277	Kurt Magdeke, mine supervisor
" "	Heinz Laebe, mine supervisor,
Combine 362	Otto Hallebach, chief mine foreman,
" "	Herbert Frank.
Mine 181	Kurt Konrad, chief mine foreman
Mine 254	Heinz Thiele, supervisor,
Mechanical workshop	Max Schaedel, chief of the drilling rods department,

25X1

25X1

Annex 5

25X1

25X1

Housing Department

Hans Hoepfner, chief of the department,

25X1

Former Soviet chief of the personnel department

25X1

Senior Lieutenant Lyssenko.

25X1

25X1